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NEWS AND COMMENT

The year 1919 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of American occupation of Minnesota. Although the part of the state east of the Mississippi was nominal American territory from 1783 and that west of the river from 1803, and although an American expedition under Lieutenant Pike visited the upper Mississippi in 1805-06, the United States exercised no regular jurisdiction over the region, and no American citizens resided in it until the arrival of the troops for the establishment of a military post at the mouth of the Minnesota River in 1819. A number of states are now celebrating the centennial of their admission to the Union—of their coming of age, as it were. Minnesota has an opportunity to celebrate in the near future the centennial of her birth as an American community—to call attention to the fact that here a wilderness occupied only by Indians and occasional fur-traders owing allegiance to a foreign power has, in the course of a century, been transformed into a highly organized industrial and agricultural state. If such a celebration is to be undertaken, the plans should be worked out as soon as possible. In Illinois preparations for the centennial to take place in 1918 began six years ago.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its ninth annual meeting at Nashville, Tennessee, April 27-29. The program provided for a large number of papers among which were two of special interest to Minnesota: "Some Verendrye Enigmas," by O. G. Libby of the University of North Dakota, and "An Historical Survey of the Region about the Mouth of the Wisconsin River," by Althea R. Sherman of National, Iowa. The latter was read by title only. One session of the association, held in connection with a subscription luncheon, was devoted to reports on state celebrations. Indiana is now celebrating her centennial, and Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri will follow in rapid succession, while Nebraska is planning a semi-centennial celebration. At the close of this session J. W. Oliver of the

Indiana State Library read a suggestive paper on "The Position of the Historian in the Observance of Statehood Centennials."

The social features of the meeting were especially pleasant, including a luncheon given by Vanderbilt University and the George Peabody College for Teachers, and receptions tendered by the Tennessee Historical Society and by the Centennial Club of Nashville. One forenoon was devoted to a very delightful trip by automobiles to the Hermitage, which is kept up by the Ladies' Hermitage Association as a memorial to President Jackson and as a museum of Jackson relics.

At the business session of the association Frederic L. Paxson of the University of Wisconsin was elected president for the ensuing year; Clarence S. Paine of the Nebraska Historical Society remains secretary-treasurer; and the newly elected members of the executive committee are St. George L. Sioussat of Vanderbilt University, Edgar R. Harlan of the Historical Department of Iowa, Eugene M. Violette of the Kirksville Normal, Missouri, Archer B. Hulbert of Marietta University, and Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Illinois. The new members of the board of editors, which now has charge of all of the publications of the association, including the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, as chosen by the executive committee, are Isaac J. Cox of Cincinnati University, St. George L. Sioussat of Vanderbilt University, Lawrence J. Burpee of Ottawa, Canada, and Solon J. Buck of the Minnesota Historical Society and the University of Minnesota.

State Supported Library Activities in the United States, by Edna D. Bullock, issued as number 9 of the *Bulletins* of the Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau (October, 1915. 71 p.), is a useful compilation of conditions, opinions, and statistics relative to "state libraries, state law libraries, state historical society libraries and museums, legislative reference bureaus, library extension and traveling libraries." The conclusion is reached that, so far as local conditions will permit, the concentration of the state's activities along these lines is desirable, and there appears to be a tendency in that direction. Particularly valuable and efficient work is done in New York and California, where there is complete concentration, but the work in Wisconsin

also is commended although managed by three distinct, though coöperating, agencies. From the statistics it would appear that only seven states have more books available in their state-supported libraries of the classes dealt with than has Minnesota. These are Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. Minnesota's annual appropriations for the work of these agencies are exceeded, however, by those of ten states: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. It will be noted that this list includes most of Minnesota's neighbors to the east and south. In four states, California, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, the appropriations are over twice those of Minnesota.

The following item clipped from *London Tit-Bits* shows the way in which England looks after the preservation of public records. To any one familiar with the condition of American state and national archives, the contrast is striking.

"Unknown to the millions who pass through the city of London every week, a work of unparalleled magnitude at what is known as the public record office in Chancery lane, has been going on for a number of years. In this office there are 25 miles of shelves, all full of historical material, going back through the centuries as far as 'Domesday Book.'

"It costs over £26,000 a year to keep up the record office, the keeper of the records being the master of the rolls. The office was established by the public records act in 1838, and the records were taken there from the tower, the chapter house, Westminster, the rolls chapel, and elsewhere. Ever since that time the office has been constantly receiving accretion from the law courts, the government departments, and from various other quarters.

"All sorts of records are kept, legal, historical, genealogical, statistical and so varied are the contents of the office that antiquarian research of almost every kind can be made. There you will find the records of the star chamber and the old wards and liveries. State papers, domestic, colonial and foreign, formerly preserved in the state paper office in Whitehall, are also to be seen there. Usually 50 or 60 students are seen working

in the record office every day, and at any time there is the fascinating thought that one of them may make some interesting historical discovery."

The Canadian Parliament Buildings in Ottawa were destroyed by fire on February 4. Fortunately the Parliament Library escaped with comparatively small losses, but many important records in the offices must have been burned. The bulk of the archives, however, which are of great historical value not only for Canada but also for the United States, were safe in the special building which the Canadian government has been foresighted enough to construct for their concentration and preservation.

The *Annual Report* of the American Historical Association for 1913 (Washington, 1915. 2 v.) contains a suggestive paper by Worthington C. Ford on "Manuscripts and Historical Archives," in which the progress made in some of the eastern states toward adequate care of public records is pointed out and the problem discussed of what to save and what to destroy of the rapidly accumulating masses of records and manuscripts. Charles H. Hart's paper on "Frauds in Historical Portraiture, or Spurious Portraits of Historical Personages" illustrates the necessity for the constant maintenance of the critical attitude in historical work. Included in the *Report* are the proceedings of the tenth annual conference of historical societies and the fifth annual conference of archivists. The former contains a paper by Clarence W. Alvord on "Planning the Publication Work of Historical Agencies," and the latter includes a number of papers and discussions on problems of archive administration. The conference of archivists has in preparation a primer of archival economy, two chapters of which are included in tentative form in these proceedings. The second volume of the *Report* contains the "Papers of James A. Bayard, 1796-1815," edited by Elizabeth Donnan.

Volume 4 of the *Collections* of the State Historical Society of North Dakota (944 p.) bears the imprint 1913, but the copyright date is 1915, in which year it actually appeared. The volume is edited by Professor O. G. Libby of the University of North Dakota, who is secretary of the society. The articles touching

Minnesota history are: "Location and Survey of the Northern International Boundary Line," by Ethel J. May, and "The Hudson Bay Company and the Red River Trade," by Hattie Listenfelt. The latter paper is accompanied by a documentary appendix of thirty pages. About half of the volume is devoted to documents, including the "Summary of Evidence in the Controversy between The Hudson's Bay Company and the North-West Company, Reprinted from Papers relating to the Red River Settlement, 1815-19, Ordered by House of Commons to be printed July 12, 1819"; and "The Minutes of the Council of the Northern Department of Rupert's Land, 1830-1843," with an introduction by Isaac Cowie. It is to be regretted that valuable material of this sort should be printed on such miserably poor paper.

The July, 1915, number of the *Journal* of the Illinois State Historical Society contains a "Biographical Sketch of David B. Sears, Pioneer in the Development and Utilization of the Water Power of the Mississippi and Its Tributaries—Compiled Mainly from Data Supplied by His Son, David Sears, of Sears, Illinois." Mr. Sears began the development of water power at Moline, Illinois, in 1838. In 1852 he was the surveyor-general in charge of the running of the boundary line between Iowa and Minnesota, and in 1856 he bought an interest in the undeveloped water power of the Falls of St. Anthony on the west side of the river. Later he bought the site of Minnetonka City at the outlet of Lake Minnetonka, laid out a town, and erected a sawmill and furniture factory. He then returned to Moline, leaving the venture in the hands of partners, who made a failure of it.

Volume 39 of the *Michigan Historical Collections* (1915. 601 p.) contains, in addition to the report of the Michigan Historical Commission for 1913 and papers and proceedings of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, 1912-14, a "List of Subjects and Authors, Michigan Historical Collections, Volumes 1 to 39." This will be welcomed by investigators who have occasion to use any of the voluminous material contained in the set, but it is to be hoped that the consolidated index, which is promised, will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The work of the Minnesota State Art Commission is described as a model for other states and especially for North Carolina in

a paper by William C. A. Hammel on "A State Art Commission," which was read at the sixteenth annual session of the State Literary and Historical Association of North Carolina last November. The association adopted a resolution urging the establishment of a similar commission in North Carolina and provided for a committee to draft a bill to effect that end, which is to be submitted to the legislature at its next session. The paper referred to and others of considerable interest, notably "A Western View of Tradition," by Franklin K. Lane, can be found in the *Proceedings* of the association published by the North Carolina Historical Commission as number 20 of its *Bulletins* (1916. 120 p.).

A *Guidebook of the Western United States*, in four parts, has been issued by the United States Geological Survey as numbers 611-614 of its *Bulletins* (1915. 212, 244, 194, 142 p.). "The plan of the series is to present authoritative information that may enable the reader to realize adequately the scenic and material resources of the region he is traversing, to comprehend correctly the basis of its development, and above all to appreciate keenly the real value of the country he looks out upon. . . . Items of interest in civic development or references to significant epochs in the record of discovery and settlement may be interspersed with explanations of mountain and valley or statements of geologic history." Each part deals with the country along an important railway route, including: (A) the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Seattle, with a side trip to Yellowstone Park; (B) the Overland Route from Omaha to San Francisco, also with a side trip to Yellowstone Park; (C) the Santa Fe from Kansas City to Los Angeles, with a side trip to the Grand Canyon, and (D) the Shasta Route and Coast Line from Seattle to Los Angeles. Each part contains illustrations and a geologic and topographic map of the route in a number of sheets. The first thirty-five pages of part A, with sheets 1 to 4 of the map, cover the Northern Pacific route in Minnesota from St. Paul to Moorhead.

The United States Geological Survey is publishing a series of reports on "Surface Water Supply of the United States," part v of which, issued as number 385 of its *Water Supply Papers* (1915.

247, xxix p.), deals with the "Hudson Bay and Upper Mississippi River Basins." This part was "prepared in coöperation with the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois."

Quaint and Historic Forts of North America, by John Martin Hammond (Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1915. xiv, 309 p.), is a medley of history and description put out in attractive form and designed for popular consumption. It contains a four-page sketch of Fort Snelling, in which the early settlers on the reservation who were evicted by the military authorities are unjustly characterized as "refugees from civilization and disreputable hangers-on."

Considerable scattered information about Minnesota in the 1915 issue of *The American Year Book, a Record of Events and Progress* (1916. 862 p.) can be located by consulting the index. The work is edited by Francis G. Wickware and is now in its sixth issue.

Volume 48 of the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum (Washington, 1915. x, 672 p.) contains an article on "The Fisher, Polk County, Minnesota, Meteorite."

The *Proceedings* of the Iowa Academy of Science for 1915 (Des Moines. 407 p.) contains a catalogue of "The Flora of the Rainy River Region," by Harriette S. Kellogg.

"How the Furs Came Down from the North Country," by L. A. Chase, in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for February, is a vivid picture of the fur trade in the Northwest in the early days.

The Life and Ventures of the Original John Jacob Astor, by Elizabeth L. Gebhard (Hudson, New York, 1915. xix, 321 p.), will be disappointing to any one who expects to find in it any considerable amount of specific information about the organization and operations of Astor's American Fur Company in the upper Mississippi and Great Lakes region.

"Les médailles décernées aux Indiens d'Amérique, étude historique et numismatique" is the title of a valuable article by Victor Morin in the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Canada, volume 9, series 3, section 1 (December, 1915). The article is

followed by forty-three figures depicting French, English, Spanish, and American medals designed for distribution among the Indians.

Dr. John O. Evjen, professor of church history in Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, has written a book on *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674* (Minneapolis, K. C. Holter Publishing Company, 1916. xxiv, 438 p.). Dr. Evjen has collected from widely scattered records a large amount of information about these pioneers of Scandinavian immigration, which is presented in the form of biographies followed by a general discussion entitled "Retrospect." Appendices deal with "Scandinavians in Mexico and South America, 1532-1640; Scandinavians in Canada, 1619-1620; Some Scandinavians in New York in the Eighteenth Century; German Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674." The book is well illustrated with reproductions of old maps, cuts, portraits, and signatures, but unfortunately it has no index.

The Norwegian Farmers in the United States, by T. A. Hoverstad, is a pamphlet issued by the Hans Jervell Publishing Company of Fargo, North Dakota (c. 1915. 31 p.). The success of Norwegians as farmers in the Northwest is the subject of the brief text, which is supplemented by numerous illustrations of present-day farm homes of Norwegians, with a few "first houses" included for contrast.

The Skavlem and Ödegaarden Families, Being a Genealogical Record and Pioneer History of the Skavlem and Ödegaarden Families from Their Emigration from Norway down to the Present, written and compiled by Halvor L. Skavlem (1915. 245 p.), contains much material of value to any one interested in the history of the Norwegians in America.

Recollections of a Long Life, 1829-1915, by Isaac Stephenson (Chicago, privately printed, 1915. 264 p.), depicts conditions in the lumbering industry in Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The latter part of the book deals with the senator's political career and presents his side of the various contests and controversies in which he has been involved.

Anglo-American Isthmian Diplomacy, 1815-1915, by Mary Wilhelmine Williams (Washington, 1916. 356 p.), has just been issued by the American Historical Association in its series of prize essays. For the period prior to 1861 the author has made exhaustive use of manuscript materials in British and American archives with the result that new light is shed on many phases of the subject.

It is understood that B. F. Bowen and Company of Indianapolis are compiling historical and biographical material in three counties of southwestern Minnesota: Brown, Cottonwood, and Watonwan. Doubtless the result will be one or more county histories.

On February 21, 1916, Senator Kenyon of Iowa introduced in the United States Senate a bill to establish a national park, to be known as the Mississippi Valley National Park, near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and McGregor, Iowa. This reservation would preserve in all its beauty of scene the spot where, on the fifteenth of June, 1673, Louis Joliet and Père Marquette got their first glimpse of the Mississippi as, coming down the Wisconsin River, they turned their canoe into the course of the "great river."

The statue of Henry Mower Rice, a gift from the state of Minnesota to the United States, was unveiled in Statuary Hall of the National Capitol on February 8, 1916, in the presence of some two hundred people, including many prominent men from the state and the entire Minnesota delegation in Congress. The exercises incident to the unveiling were presided over by Mr. F. G. Ingersoll of St. Paul, a member of the Rice Memorial Association. The formal presentation address in behalf of the association was made by Senator Nelson, who paid tribute to the man who, representing Minnesota as delegate and senator in Congress from 1853-63, rendered distinguished service to his constituents. The speech of acceptance was given by Vice-president Thomas F. Marshall. The introduction and passage of the concurrent resolution accepting the statue in the name of the United States and offering the thanks of Congress for the gift, was the occasion for commemorative exercises in the Senate on

February 19, when addresses were given by Senators Nelson and Clapp of Minnesota, Underwood of Alabama, Harding of Ohio, and Gallinger of New Hampshire; and in the House of Representatives on March 11, when the Minnesota members, Messrs. Davis, Steenerson, Miller, Volstead, Smith, Lindbergh, Van Dyke, Schall, Anderson, and Ellsworth, spoke briefly on the life and services of Mr. Rice. The addresses were all more or less historical in character, and the story of the rapid development of a commercial and industrial state in a region so recently the home of the Indians, voyageurs, and fur-traders, was listened to with interest. The address of Senator Nelson on February 8 appeared in the February 13 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal*, and the speeches delivered before the Senate and House were printed in the February 19 and March 11 issues of the *Congressional Record*.

The Red River Valley Old Settlers' Association held a reunion at Crookston on February 29, 1916. Following the banquet in the evening, which was attended by about three hundred people, an entertaining program of toasts was given. Among those responding were well-known pioneer settlers who related interesting anecdotes about the early-day history of this region. One of the principal addresses was that of Mr. Elias Steenerson, who, in responding to the toast "Territorial Pioneers," "gave a most instructive and comprehensive talk on territorial Minnesota."

The Anthony Wayne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Mankato, Minnesota, are planning to present in Sibley Park on July 4 an historical pageant in which events in the early history of the city will be represented. The coöperation of the various clubs and organizations in arranging for the different scenes, and the appointment of a committee from the city council and the Commercial Club to care for all business matters connected with the celebration, have been secured. The following scenes have been suggested for representation: the first inhabitants—Indian life; the coming of the French—Le Sueur; the founding of Mankato and the coming of the first white settlers, February 5, 1852; the arrival of the first Germans, May 30, 1852; the first school in 1853; the arrival of the first Welsh settlers; the departure of the volunteers, April 23, 1861; the

Sioux outbreak, August 23, 1862; the Scandinavian pioneers. Other features of the parade will be "Mankato to-day" and "Made in Mankato" scenes.

MINNESOTA PUBLICATIONS

The United States Bureau of Education has recently published "for distribution among those who are directly interested in the improvement of rural schools" a monograph entitled *The Rural School System of Minnesota: A Study in School Efficiency* by Harold W. Foght, specialist in rural school practice (*Bulletin*, 1915, no. 20. 56 p.). The rural schools of Minnesota were selected for study and investigation because "perhaps no other State has been quite as successful . . . in establishing a system of schools intended to meet the demands of modern rural life." Special consideration is given to problems of school maintenance, to the kinds of school organizations, including consolidated and associated schools, to agricultural and industrial education, and to rural teacher training departments in high schools. Maps, diagrams, half-tone illustrations, and statistical tables add to the value of the study.

The St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press Almanac and Year-Book for 1916 (640 p.) is the second annual edition. The first part of the book contains general matter of the usual yearbook sort, apparently from the same plates as the *Chicago Daily News Almanac*, but the last hundred pages are devoted specifically to Minnesota, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. The descriptive and statistical matter in these pages will be of use not only to the man of to-day who wants up-to-date information but also to the historical student of the future. It is to be hoped that the series will be continued with careful revisions from year to year.

Minnesota Municipalities is the title of a new publication to be published bi-monthly at the University of Minnesota by the League of Minnesota Municipalities, the first number appearing in February, 1916. It is the intention of the league that the magazine shall contain the papers and discussions of the annual conventions hitherto published in a single volume under the title *Proceedings*. In addition, considerable space in each number will

be given to current municipal affairs and to the practical experiences of the villages and cities of the state in dealing with the problems of municipal administration. The April number contains a timely article on "The Need of a Constitutional Convention in Minnesota" by William A. Schaper, professor of political science in the University of Minnesota. After going briefly into the history of the constitutional convention of 1857, Mr. Schaper discusses the inadequacy of the present constitution to serve the needs of a "great developed state with complex social, industrial, municipal and state problems." The best solution of the problem lies, he believes, in a thorough and systematic revision of the constitution by a convention specially elected for this purpose.

De Lestry's Western Magazine, of which six volumes were published in St. Paul and Minneapolis from 1897 to 1901, was revived last November as the *Western Magazine*. Edward L. De Lestry continues as editor, and many of the articles in the monthly issues are descriptive or historical in character. The Northwest, consisting of Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana, is the special field of the magazine. The April issue contains an article on Hastings entitled "Taking a New Look at an Old Town," by C. L. Llewellyn, and a brief sketch of early missions and the beginnings of religious organizations in Minnesota, in the department devoted to "Glimpses into Early Minnesota History."

The March issue of the *M. E. A. News-Letter* is the *Journal of the Proceedings and Addresses* (140 p.) of the fifty-third annual meeting of the Minnesota Educational Association held in Minneapolis, October 27-30, 1915. Among the papers read at the general sessions may be noted: "Sanity in Education," by Governor W. N. Ferris of Michigan, president of Ferris Institute, Big Rapids; "The Trap," by William L. Bryan, president of Indiana University; "The Social Ideal in Education," by Henry T. Bailey, editor of *School Arts Magazine*, Boston; and "Training for Leisure," by John H. Finley, New York commissioner of education, and president of the University of New York.

The March-April issue of *Minnesota Music*, the official journal of the Minnesota Music Teachers' Association, contains an inter-

esting article by the editor, Emily Grace Kay, entitled "Glimpses of the Musical Life of Minnesota in Her Early Days." Miss Kay was able to find much valuable material in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society, consulting especially the collection of old theatre and opera bills of St. Paul and the files of early newspapers.

The Millers' Belgian Relief Movement, 1914-15 is an account, written by the director of the movement, Mr. William C. Edgar, of the organization and carrying-out of the undertaking inaugurated by the *Northwestern Miller* to send flour from the United States to the destitute civil population of Belgium (Minneapolis, 1915. 73 p.).

The March issue of the *Artisan*, published by the students of the William Hood Dunwoody Institute, contains a biographical sketch and appreciation of Mr. Dunwoody. A history of printing in Minneapolis is promised for a later issue.

The Winning of the Valley is the title of a novel by a Minnesota author, Rev. David T. Robertson of Faribault.

The Supreme Court of the United States as an International Tribunal, a commencement address given before the University of North Dakota, June 16, 1915, by William R. Vance, dean of the law school of the University of Minnesota, has appeared as number 23 of the *Publications* of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes (Baltimore, November, 1915. 24 p.).

The Minnesota State Horticultural Society has issued in a single bound volume entitled *Trees, Fruits, and Flowers of Minnesota, 1915*, the twelve numbers of volume 43 of the *Minnesota Horticulturist* (528 p.). Included in the volume are the transactions of the society from December 1, 1914, to December 1, 1915, a list of the books in the library of the society in December, 1915, and the membership roll for 1915.

Mr. Albert H. Turritin, superintendent of banks, has submitted to the governor the *Sixth Annual Report* of the department of banking, giving in detail the "condition of the banks of discount and deposit, savings banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations" for the year ending July 31, 1915 (55 p.).

The Civil Service Bureau of St. Paul has submitted to the mayor its *Second Annual Report* for the year ending December 31, 1915 (72 p.). Some interesting statistics in tabular and graphic form relative to the examinations conducted by the bureau, and to the cost of employment for the city from the years 1910 to 1915 are included in the report. Two other pamphlets recently issued by the bureau are *Civil Service Manual: Standards and Types of Examinations* (September, 1915. 100 p.), and *Rules and Regulations as Amended September 30, 1915* (95, xxv p.).

The Minneapolis board of park commissioners has issued its *Thirty-third Annual Report*, covering the year ending December 31, 1915 (146 p.). The *Report* presents an account of the improvements made during the year as well as contemplated betterments in each unit of the city's system of parks and boulevards. The section on "General Recreation and Playgrounds" will be of especial interest to those who are concerned with the welfare of the city's children. The volume, with its maps and plans and numerous half-tone reproductions of exquisite bits of park scenes, presents a very attractive appearance, and will well repay even a most cursory examination.

University Extension Lectures and the University Lyceum, issued as number 23 of volume 18 of the *Bulletin* of the University of Minnesota, contains the announcements of the lecture and lyceum department of the general extension division for the year 1916-17 (Minneapolis, 1915. 46 p.).

Part 2 of the *Course of Study for the Elementary School*, by J. L. Stockton, principal of the Winona Normal elementary school, comprises the March number of the *Winona Normal Bulletin* (series 12, number 2). Part 1 appeared as number 1 of series 12 in November, 1915.

Annual catalogues containing announcements for the year 1916-17 have recently been issued by the following Minnesota colleges: St. Olaf (Northfield, 1916. 126 p.), Carleton (Northfield, 1916. 136 p.), and Macalester (St. Paul, 1916. 119 p.).

The Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts: An Account of Its Work, issued by the trustees of the society as a *Supplement* to

the September, 1915, *Bulletin* of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts (21 p.), outlines briefly the value to the city of Minneapolis of two of the society's activities: the Art School and the Institute of Arts. Illustrations presenting interior views of the institute and examples of the work of the art students, and reproducing paintings, tapestries, and sculptures to be found in the art collections, add to the attractiveness of the book.

The Associated Charities of Minneapolis has issued a *Report*, called thirtieth and thirty-first (55 p.), which summarizes its work for the twenty-one months beginning January 1, 1914, and ending September 30, 1915.

The *Thirty-third Annual Report* of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, for the year ending December 31, 1915, is a valuable and exhaustive compilation of data relating to the grain trade with special reference to the Minneapolis market (202 p.).

The *Minnesota Baptist Annual* for 1915 (175 p.) contains the minutes of the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Minnesota Baptist State Convention, convened at Temple Baptist Church, Minneapolis, October 11-14, and of various associational meetings held throughout the state during the year, as well as reports of the work of organizations affiliated with the Baptist Church.

The historical address delivered by Trevanion W. Hugo at the fiftieth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Minnesota in Minneapolis, May 18 and 19, 1915, and printed in its *Proceedings*, 1915, has been published as a separate with the title *Souvenir of the Semi-Centennial of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Minnesota, 1865-1915: An Historical Address* (93 p.). The accounts of the organization of pioneer Masonic lodges, chapters, and commanderies, with reprints of their proceedings, are of interest to students of early Minnesota history.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota has issued the *Proceedings* of its sixty-third annual communication held in St. Paul, January 19 and 20, 1916 (125, 74 p.). Included in the volume are the *Proceedings* of the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Masonic Veteran Association of

Minnesota held in St. Paul, January 18 and 19, 1916 (vol. 3, no. 4, pp. 581-636), which contain memorial sketches of twenty-nine deceased members of the association.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Minnesota has published the *Proceedings* of its fifty-fourth annual convocation held in St. Paul, October 12, 1915 (56, 67 p.).

St. Paul Year Book, 1916, is the title of the fourth yearly "almanack" issued by the Corning Advertising Agency (57 p.). In addition to the usual almanac features, the book contains portraits and brief sketches of prominent St. Paul men.

A series of historical and reminiscent articles of more than usual interest appeared in the Sunday issues of the *Minneapolis Journal*, March 12-April 30. The author, Mr. Andrew C. Dunn, of Winnebago, came to Minnesota in 1854 from New York, and was one of the first men admitted to the bar in the territory. In the first paper of the series he relates his experiences during his trip to Minnesota and his recollections of St. Paul as it appeared to him on his arrival. Since there seemed to be no favorable opening for a young lawyer there, Mr. Dunn decided to go to the mouth of the Sauk River where the United States government had just established a new land office. His trip thither by way of St. Anthony and up the Mississippi and his first view of Sauk Rapids form the subject matter of the second paper. In the third article Mr. Dunn draws for the reader a striking picture of the gathering of the Winnebago Indians at Watab prairie on "payment day," and in the latter part tells of the founding of St. Cloud. The fourth paper contains an interesting account of a session of a territorial court held in Benton County in September, 1854, and a description of the "annual pilgrimages" made by settlers from the Red River and Selkirk country in their Red River carts, laden with furs or other negotiable commodities, on their way to St. Paul to secure, through trade and bargaining, supplies for the next season. In the fifth and sixth papers Mr. Dunn discusses the political conditions obtaining in the United States and in the territory in the period just preceding the movement for statehood and tells of the struggle between the Republicans and Democrats over the organization of the constitutional

convention of 1857 and the adoption of the constitution. Mr. Dunn has been a keen and understanding observer of the social, economic, and political life of the people of Minnesota, and the present articles, in which are set down some of the results of his observations, form a valuable contribution to Minnesota history.

"Early History of Mankato; Recollections of Pioneers" is the title of a paper by Florence K. Stubbs of Mankato, which was read before meetings of the Anthony Wayne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and later printed in the *Mankato Daily Review*, April 1 and 3. The author has gathered together a good deal of interesting and useful information about the growth and development of Mankato and about the lives of its pioneer settlers during the ten years following the coming of the first white men in February, 1852. The organization and departure of the first company to enlist for service in the Civil War in 1861, the Sioux massacre of 1862, and the execution of the thirty-eight Indians in Mankato on December 26, 1862, are treated at some length.

Louis L. Collins contributed an article to the February 20 issue of the *Minneapolis Journal* entitled "Six Hundred Minnesotans Owe Debt of Home to Wisconsin Man," in which he tells of the establishment in 1885 of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum in accordance with the provisions of the will of Cadwallader C. Washburn, former governor of Wisconsin and brother of the late Senator W. D. Washburn of Minneapolis. Although Governor Washburn never resided in Minnesota he had large business interests in the state, being especially concerned with the development of the water power at the falls and with the flour-milling industry. On account of the liberal endowment provided by its founder and through the wise management of its superintendent, C. E. Faulkner, the Washburn orphanage has been able to solve with a large degree of success the problem of preparing dependent children for early self-support.

In the April 18 issue of the *Mankato Daily Review* there appeared under the title "Secret Society of the Early Days in Mankato," an interesting history of a society known as "The Knights of the Forest," organized in the winter of 1862, follow-

ing the Sioux outbreak. Other lodges were established in the same winter in several towns of southern Minnesota. The order is no longer in existence, though a few members are still living in Mankato, among them Mr. Charles A. Chapman, the author of the *Review* article. The object of the organization was to secure the permanent removal of all Indian tribes from Minnesota, and Mr. Chapman thinks it very probable that the early removal of the Winnebagoes from the southern part of the state by the United States government was largely due to the efforts of the society.

In recent issues of Minnesota newspapers there have appeared a number of short reminiscent articles containing material of value on early local history. Under the title "Writes about Melrose in 1867" in the *Melrose Beacon*, March 2, Mr. W. B. Whitney describes his trip on foot from Sauk Rapids up the Sauk Valley to Melrose, at that time only a stage station. In the March 11 issue of the *Winona Republican-Herald* Mr. J. T. Blair tells of the first agricultural fair held in Winona County in 1859. Valuable data about the early history of Hokah are to be found in "The Pioneer Days" in the *Houston County Chief* (Hokah), March 23 and 30. "Early Days in Faribault are Brought to Mind" in the *Faribault Republican*, April 7, by S. S. Nutting of Elgin, Illinois, a Faribault pioneer of the early fifties, continues his recollections of the early history of that city begun in the issue of March 3, 1915. An account of "the longest, coldest, most stormy winter" ever experienced in the state, gleaned from old newspapers files, appeared in the *Murray County Herald* (Slayton), April 14, under the title "Pipestone Star Tells of Winter of 1880-81." The razing of old log houses dating back to the fifties was the occasion of the appearance of two brief historical sketches: "Tearing Down Relic of Early Day" in *Mankato Daily Review*, March 14, and "To Dismantle Oldest Cabin Built of Logs over Sixty Years Ago" in *Rochester Post and Record*, February 25.